

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

NEW SERIES No. 5605

第十一月初月三十三號光

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1908

一月三十一日正英港香

80 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP Yes 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 15,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWchwang, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTING, LIOUANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED, On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit— For 12 months 5% p.a.

6 " " 4%

3 " " 3%

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,350,000.

ABOUT MEX GOLD \$3,250,000.

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000.

ABOUT MEX \$5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:— For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " " 4%

3 " " 3%

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [24]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000.

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

6 " " 4%

3 " " 3%

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital FL 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund FL 2,112,570 (£170,048).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CO-RESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pekalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Perak, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djedab Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Swiss Bankverein.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bar.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

6 " " 4%

3 " " 3%

J. BORTJE, Manager.

16, Des Voeux Road Central. [26]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS \$10,000,000.

Sterling £1,000,000 at 2/- = \$10,000,000.

Silver \$11,750,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick, Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [25]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP: \$8. Taels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinan Telegtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Königliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleisroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Wartshauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Sohne

Frankfurt Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koenig

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The UNION and SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

ORTSCHIE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telephone 97.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL 5,378,375

(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CO-RESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pekalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Perak, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djedab Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Swiss Bankverein.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bar.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do 6 " 4%

Do 3 " 3%

Shipping Steamers.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	{ "Borneo" Capt. F. Sembill	TUESDAY, 9 A.M., 14th Jan., 1908.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	{ PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 15th Jan., 1908.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	{ "PRINZ HEINRICH" Capt. Grosch	ABOUT WEDNESDAY, 15th Jan., 1908.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	{ "PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von Seiden	THURSDAY, Noon, 16th Jan., 1908.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" MAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Lights and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station). Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

Imitation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 98 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 48.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Capitains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Teachers will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 606, or 881.

Telegrams, "Dook, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. I., and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

UNPOPULARITY OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

SEVERE CRITICISMS BY ONE-TIME PARTISANS.

New York, December 1st.

We are weathering the tempest which has shaken this commercial credit of this country to its foundations, but a storm whose fury is "fierce," as Americans would say, is still raging over the White House at Washington.

Enthusiastic Roosevelt partisans tell us that criticism of the President's activities is entirely limited to stock gamblers, and Wall Street speculating bankers, and law-breaking millionaires. Their wrath, naturally enough, knows no bounds, and if the anti-Roosevelt sentiment were confined to crooked channels of that description, the President's popularity would be unimpaired.

But evidence is accumulating that Mr. Roosevelt's opponents include not only dishonest financiers, but tens of thousands of businessmen and professional people of all classes. At a banquet of the Chamber of Commerce the other night, the toast of the President of the United States was received with studied silence, while as far as New York is concerned, allusion to Mr. Roosevelt has been discreetly banished from the music halls.

NEW YORK PRESS ATTACKS.

Several influential New-York newspapers are attacking him with a ferocity which, although it may have a boomerang effect, is certainly indicative of the temper and spirit of the times. I will quote a few remarkable passages from Mr. Dana's old paper, the Sun, whose editorial page is conducted by some of the most cultured writers in America, and whose clientele is almost exclusively the educated classes of the community.

The Sun, speaking of Mr. Roosevelt, says:

"A more conscienceless or more reckless demagogue never afflicted this country. He had not the slightest apprehension of what he was doing. No ray of business intelligence ever entered his brain, or ever can enter his brain."

He cannot even now understand that when President of the United States after year unceasingly assails the stability of fourteen billions of money invested in a single American industry—to wit, our railroads—he is bound by virtue of the weight and tradition of his office to bring about a crash. Fortunately the national sense of responsibility is founded on the conviction that Mr. Roosevelt has accomplished his self-imposed mission, and is functionless.

UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

The article concludes with the amusing suggestion that the President's mind is unshaken, and asserts that "the sublime and dramatic renunciation which he ponders no longer excites any emotion."

Other journals are saying much the same sort of thing, but the Sun's attitude is peculiarly interesting, because the day after the President's election it said: "Mr. Roosevelt is a man of spotless honour and unconquerable fidelity to the loftiest and sternest ideals of public duty."

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt continues to play hide and seek with the American people, for he is still tantalizing politicians by postponing his third term decision.

SHOEMAKER'S LEGACY.

FORTUNE OF £10,000 FOR POOR FAMILY.

A strong element of romance attaches to the protracted litigation which closed in the law courts of Melbourne, Australia, last month, and as the result of which a Devonport family has come into a fortune of close on £100,000. The head of the family is a working shoemaker named Mould, and the circumstances under which he has come into the fortune are very remarkable.

STORY OF THE CLAIM.

The Hon. William Henry Daville Osmond died in Victoria in the early part of the year 1901, and left estates which have since been sold, realising over £100,000.

Mr. Mould became a claimant to this huge fortune under the following circumstances: A local firm of solicitors, Messrs. Rundle and Jackson, were in the first place acting for another relative. An agent was sent down from London to institute inquiries, and he was informed that Mrs. Mould, who was a niece of the testator, could give him much valuable information. The agent accordingly saw Mrs. Mould, with the result that she had an interview with Messrs. Rundle and Jackson. The firm saw her claim was a bona fide one, and urged her to take the necessary proceedings to secure the fortune.

PASSIVE SPECTATOR.

This she did, but it is a remarkable fact that both she and her husband took very little interest in the proceedings throughout, and had very little faith in the efforts made on their behalf.

Their claim to the fortune was strongly opposed by other relatives, and considerable litigation ensued, two commissions being appointed to take evidence with a view to establishing the next of kin.

Mrs. Mould, in whose favour the Australian Court of Appeal has now decided, has not lived to enjoy her uncle's fortune. Her husband, as a shoemaker, lived with his family in very lowly circumstances. Mrs. Mould enjoyed good health for a long time, and died three years ago last May.

There are three sons and a daughter. One son is in the Metropolitan Police, and the other two sons are in the navy.

EXCITED.

Mr. Mould, in an interview, discussed his good fortune very carefully for the case has been before the courts for five years, until at last it ceased to have any interest for him, and the chances of his securing the wealth were regarded as very remote indeed.

He was asked what his opinion was as to what he thought of the result, and said that to his family, it was a matter of great relief.

you the truth I don't think much about it. I haven't got it yet."

"But you will have it all right. The matter has been finally settled, and your family will come in for the fortune."

"Yes; but I am not in the least disturbed about it," replied Mr. Mould with every appearance of sincerity.

AN OPINION OF LAW COSTS.

"Well, really I can't say. The matter has been going on for a long time, and by the time it is finished I dare say I shall have a £5 note."

"As to his intentions in the future, Mr. Mould would have nothing to say."

£8,000 FOR DISTRIBUTION.

A representative saw Mr. Rundle (Messrs. Rundle and Jackson), the local solicitors, and he stated that the three estates in Australia were sold after the death of the Hon. W. H. Saville Osmond, and the sum realized was over £100,000.

This has since been invested, so that the original amount has greatly increased; but (said Mr. Rundle) the expenses incurred during the past five years have been very heavy. No doubt a sum of £30,000 will be available for distribution.

OTHER BENEFICIARIES.

The solicitor added that other members of the family, named Baker, Hooty, and Westbury, would also have a share of the fortune, and that Mr. Mould before his death made a will, in which he has provided for the division of such portion of the fortune as the Court might decide to be due to her.

It is expected that another four months will elapse before the matter is finally settled.

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th January, to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.

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THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 27th January, to TUESDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.

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NOTICES OF FIRMS.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE)

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

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NOTICE.

THE Business that has been hitherto carried on by the Undersigned, will henceforward be carried on under the Style and Name of: R. MICHAEL & CO. The partners in the firm are myself and Mr. R. H. MICHAEL.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908.

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O. C. MOOSA,

1, & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN

VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

BLK. AND TAN GLACE-KID.

(from the best American Manufacturers.)

CHANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS,

AND JACKETS.

Samples on application.

Orders carefully packed.

Delivery guaranteed.

Telephone: 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor,

Hongkong, 10th January, 1908.

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Dentistry.

TSING TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Telegrams.

[Advertisers.]

Ireland.

London, 10th January.
A County Councillor has been shot while driving to Ennis, Ireland, to prevent his voting at the election of a returning officer.

The Cotton Trade Crisis.

There is a more hopeful outlook in the cotton crisis, as a result of unofficial negotiations.

Later.

Japan.

Dr. Beulé, of Frankfurt, ex-physician to the Japanese Crown Prince, proceeds to Tokio to attend the Crown Prince.

The Unrest in Indo-China.

The French newspapers report serious disaffection among the native troops in Tonkin.

The Siberian Mail Route.

The British Postmaster General announces that arrangements have been made to remedy the delays of British letters in Peking.

Orientals in the Transvaal.

Johannesburg reports that the Ghandi and five others have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour, and seven Indians in Pretoria to three months' hard labour for disregarding the Expulsion Laws. Four with large business connections have also been fined £50 or £100, with an alternative of three months' imprisonment.

A meeting of the Chinese in Johannesburg decided to cable an account of the trials to the Peking Government.

The United States and Japan.

Immigration.

The Washington State Department denies the report emanating from Tokio, that Mr. O'Brien had asked Japan for a written pledge to restrict immigration.

Indians in the Transvaal.

Meetings of Indians in Johannesburg and Pretoria have resolved, notwithstanding the inhuman sentences, that they are determined to continue the struggle.

[N. C. D. News.]

Manchurian Railways.

AN ERA OF COMPETITION.

Tokio, January 8.

It is reported that the South Manchurian Railway, with a view to counteract the competition of the Hsiamintun-Mukden Inc., will extend the line from Niuchiau to West Newchwang, will partly open Port Arthur to encourage junk traffic, and will start a regular steamship service between Fairen, Port Arthur, Choo-choo and Newchwang to attract freight and passengers to Manchuria from and via Shantung.

The Japanese authorities reiterate that they will not recognize the proposed Chinese railway from Hsiamintun to Fukumen and Tsaisihar, as it would violate the Chinese-Japanese Railway Convention.

DARING BURGLARY.

A GOOD HAUL.

The report of an extensive burglary having been committed at No. 23, Seymour Road—the residence of Mr. Wong Po Chun, agent for the China Mutual Life Insurance Company—reached police headquarters yesterday morning. When the work was done is not known, but it is believed to have been between nine o'clock on the night of the 10th instant and five o'clock on the morning of the 11th, when Mr. Wong Po Chun and his family were asleep. The burglar gained admittance to the house by climbing up the water-spout and through a window on the first floor which was closed, but not fastened. That the burglar knew something of the house will be seen from his actions. Q. jelly creeping into the sleeping room, the burglar removed a cash-box from a shelf and repaired to the verandah, where he forced it open. The cash-box contained \$1,000 in Chinese subsidiary coins and a key to an iron safe. Returning to the sleeping room with the key he opened the safe and helped himself to the contents—ten new one-dollar banknotes, \$100 in silver coins, 100 in sovereigns and half sovereigns, one silver hair pin with jadestone and pearl setting, valued at \$150; one pair of jadestone ear-drops, valued at \$10; one jadestone hair press, valued at \$60, and a gold-mounted ratan bangle, worth \$15. The total value of the valuables stolen amounted to nearly \$1,000.

The burglary did not become known to the inmates until early on Saturday morning when the cash-box was found in the verandah by a servant, who informed his employer, who, in turn, notified the police.

The police have the matter in hand.

In a trial at Powers, Kentucky, in connection with the murder of Governor Goebel, seven years ago, the jury has disagreed. The prisoner has already been convicted three times.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court on 9th inst. one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s shroffs was charged with enticing a native woman away from her husband; and the woman was charged with stealing from her husband jewellery valued at \$3,000 and title deeds representing \$1,000 in value. The jewellery, principally gold bracelets and bangles, of both of which there was a varied collection in Court, and the deeds, are now in the custody of Detective Bay, who is working on the case. The Magistrate decided that the charge of adultery had to be left to the Chinese Court to decide according to Chinese law.

S.S. "SAN-UI" ASHORE.

BRITISH DESTROYER TO THE RESCUE.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

The value of wireless telegraph apparatus being installed on board certain British warships in commission on this station was fully demonstrated from a commercial point of view to-day by the fact that a message was received in the Colony by the Naval Authorities giving the news of the grounding of one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers on the West River.

The vessel in question is the *San-Ui*, 195 tons net, registered, trading between Hongkong and Wuchow direct. She left Hongkong shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, bound on her usual trip with a number of passengers on board and well laden with general cargo. At about eleven o'clock last night, while approaching Wangmooi, she grounded off Swashway—an island near Wangmooi.

An attempt was made later to refloat her, it is stated, but this proved fruitless. Her prolonged blasts of distress signals were heard by H. M. torpedo-boat *Fame*, which went immediately to her assistance.

It is the general opinion, considering the dangerous position of Swashway, that it will take some little time to get the *San-Ui* from the grip of the sand and it would be impossible for her to come off unassisted.

MERCHANTS DISAGREE.

A QUESTION OF EXCHANGE.

This afternoon, at the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Wise presiding, the Ip On Company brought an action against the Fu Kut Cheong firm to recover the sum of \$597.95 for goods sold and delivered and agreed interest and commission thereon.

M. P. Sydeham Dixon (of Mr. R. A. Hardinge's office, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendants.

Mr. Dixon stated that the plaintiffs' claim was for Berlin wool, and the defendants had paid into Court the sum of \$677.71, so there was about \$10 difference between the parties. He supposed the parties were agreed to a great extent upon the facts. On November 17th, 1906, the plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendants by which they agreed to buy five rates of Berlin wool at the invoice price, plus 2½ per cent. commission, and the terms of payment were ninety days from delivery of the goods. As soon as both parties had signed the contract plaintiffs wrote to their agents in Hamburg to procure the goods for them, stating in the letter that they enclosed a trial order for five cases of Berlin wool which was to be taken in hand at the lowest price possible in order to give them a start in that line. On April 4th they received a letter from their agents in Hamburg stating that they had shipped the goods, and enclosing an invoice. The mode of payment was by bank draft. On the same day as they received the invoice the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank presented a draft for £48.1.3. On April 20th, a foik from the plaintiffs' shop was sent to the defendants, and told them when the goods were expected to arrive, and gave them a copy of the invoice which the defendants accepted. About a week after this the goods arrived and were placed in godown. On May 10th defendants went to plaintiffs' shop and asked for delivery of the goods. Plaintiffs said the goods were in godown, and gave the defendants a delivery order; they also told them that under the bank draft they would have to pay for the goods on August 10th. The defendants said "all right." At the end of July, add on August 1st, plaintiffs went to defendants' at their shop, and reminded them that the bill had to be met on August 10th. On the second visit the defendants said they did not think they would be able to meet the draft.

His Lordship—Had they bought the goods? Mr. Dixon—Yes.

His Lordship—And taken delivery?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

Proceeding, Mr. Dixon stated that on August 2nd the defendants asked for an extension of the time of payment. Plaintiffs said they could not grant this themselves, but would have to cable Hamburg. They did, and on August 7th were informed by the bank that they were perfectly willing to extend the time of payment to December 7th. On October 10th plaintiffs again sent to the defendants to know if they could meet the draft. Then defendants, for the first time, raised the point that the price was too high. As a matter of fact it was a fair market price, and plaintiffs informed them that they could not say that under the contract. On December 7th the bill became due and plaintiffs applied to the defendants for payment. Defendants refused to pay, so plaintiffs paid the bill. What they were now suing for was £48.1.3. Defendants ought to have paid in the first instance on August 7th, but the time was extended to December 7th. They did not wish to be out of pocket; all they asked for under the contract was their 2½ per cent. commission.

His Lordship—What did you pay?

Mr. Dixon—\$532. That was at the rate of exchange ruling on December 7th.

Mr. Kong Sing—The bill was drawn on you; was it not?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

Mr. Kong Sing—That is the whole point, my Lord. At this time these goods were ordered there was a price list of 100, and that was the price given to my clients, who agreed to it. The goods arrived in April, but no price was given to my clients. They had to make personal application. This bill is drawn on the plaintiff, and when exchange rose, my clients offered to pay in dollars, which the plaintiff refused to accept. I have paid what we admit to be due into Court. Plaintiffs are liable on the bill.

Mr. Dixon—We extended it expressly for your benefit.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$677.71 paid into Court and costs.

FIRE AT WUHOW.

SIXTY HOUSES DESTROYED.

THE WORK OF A MANIAC.

Wuchow, 11th January.

A fire broke out in the eastern part of the city at midnight on Thursday, and resulted in the destruction of some sixty houses and the loss of one life. From what can be gathered, it appears that the owner of a cow-hide tannery, feeling despondent at the poor business he was doing, made up his mind to drown his sorrows in suicide. It appears he got some "chow" ready at 11 p.m., and proceeded to wash the meal down with copious draughts of strong wine and in a short while got highly intoxicated. The old gentleman then proceeded to behave in a most unseemly manner and indulged in throwing "chow" bowls, etc. at his many faces. This apparently was too slow for him, it struck him that kicking a lighted kerosene lamp about, would just give him the necessary excitement he wanted. The result can be imagined. The first kick split the lamp amongst some inflammable materials and in a few seconds the tannery was ablaze. The old gentleman, who must have been demoted, paid the penalty for his freak with his life, having been badly charred.

The fire had got a good hold and spread with amazing rapidity to the numerous adjoining houses. In an hour some sixty houses were consumed, before the local fire brigade from the central station managed to get it under control. The fire would have extended far more seriously but for the fact that there was no wind and a plentiful supply of water on adjacent pond.

About the 100 yards away from the outbreak of the fire was situated the eastern fire brigade station, but so quick did the flames spread, that before the brigade could get the engine and hose out, the fire station took fire and got burnt down to the ground.

The city Magistrate and a number of officials were quickly on the spot with a big squad of police and kept the mob orderly.

The damage in spite of the great number of houses burnt down will be under \$50,000, as a number of the houses were of a poor description.

Some of the brick buildings and contents were covered by insurance, with the Commercial Union Assurance Co. The officials are erecting temporary matchades for the accommodation of the homeless.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

COMPLICATIONS IN KOREA.

The Tokio correspondent of the N. C. D. News telegraphs on 8th inst.:—The United States are demanding the restriction of immigrants to a specified limit. Japan is reluctant to accede to the request as the restriction of immigration is now effectively enforced according to an unusual average.

Meanwhile the Japanese authorities are surprised at the recent increase in the number of emigrants.

The Seoul Press unanimously attacks the Seoul Electric Railway, which is under American management, for having raised its fares. The step has increased the antipathy to America among Koreans.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB v. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

The following, playing in clover, will represent the Club to-morrow afternoon on the Club ground at 4.45 sharp:—C. W. Jeffries, T. M. Knott, T. C. Gray, H. I. Garrett, C. P. Chater, E. Gatter, G. Eager, R. O. Hutchison, V. Wilkinson, S. F. Ricketts and L. G. Bird (captain).

His Lordship—Had they bought the goods?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

His Lordship—And taken delivery?

Mr. Dixon—Yes.

Proceeding, Mr. Dixon stated that on August 2nd the defendants asked for an extension of the time of payment. Plaintiffs said they could not grant this themselves, but would have to cable Hamburg. They did, and on August 7th were informed by the bank that they were perfectly willing to extend the time of payment to December 7th. On October 10th plaintiffs again sent to the defendants to know if they could meet the draft. Then defendants, for the first time, raised the point that the price was too high. As a matter of fact it was a fair market price, and plaintiffs informed them that they could not say that under the contract.

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The goods arrived in April, but no price was given to my clients. They had to make personal application. This bill is drawn on the plaintiff, and when exchange rose, my clients offered to pay in dollars, which the plaintiff refused to accept. I have paid what we admit to be due into Court. Plaintiffs are liable on the bill.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$677.71 paid into Court and costs.

THE SMALL-POX AT KOBE IS INCREASING.

Seventy-one new cases were reported on 6th inst.

THE WELL-KNOWN NORTHERN KING WAS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT HONGKONG ON 8TH INST.

The well-known pony Northern King was to be sold by auction at Hongkong on 8th inst.

THE BRITISH DESTROYER *JAMES* PROCEEDED TO CANTON THIS MORNING TO REJOIN THE WEST RIVER FLOTILLA.

THE SELLING OF R. I. M. T. HARDINGE IS POSTPONED UNTIL 12 NOON, TOMORROW.

THE BRANCH STATION OF THE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS WAS OPENED AT PORT ARTHUR ON THE 8TH INST.

THE HONGKONG DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO.'S INTERIM DIVIDEND OF Tls. 25 PER SHARE WILL BE PAID ON JANUARY 20.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S DIVIDEND OF Tls. 25 PER SHARE WILL BE PAID ON JANUARY 20.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S DIVIDEND OF Tls. 25 PER SHARE WILL BE PAID ON

Intimation.

Powell's
28, Queen's
Road,
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

GENTS'
DRESSING
GOWNS

Smart—Exclusive,
\$10 to \$50
each.

SMOKING
JACKETS

Warm—Comfortable,
\$15.00
and upwards.

Knitted Woollen
WAISTCOATS

Newest Designs and
Colourings,
\$5.50 to \$16.50
each.

Striped & Checked

TATTERSALLS.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
Gent's Outfitters,
HONGKONG

Wednesday, 14th December, 1907.

Intimations.

A LECTURE ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
BY
FRANCIS J. FLUNO, M.D., C.S.D.,
Member of the Christian Science Board of
LectureSHIP,

AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL,
THURSDAY, January 3rd, at 8.30 P.M.
Doors open at 5 P.M.

The Lecture will be introduced by
Hon. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

All are cordially invited to attend.
ADMISSION FREE.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1908.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE
SHOW will be held on the 26th and
27th February.

The Schedule will shortly be distributed to
Members. Non-members wishing copies
should apply to the Hon. Secretary.

Non-members will be charged an entrance
fee of 50 cents for each class entered for
the show.

L. GIBBS,
Hon. Sec.,
6, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1908.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE POST of COMPRADORE to the
above Club becomes vacant on the 31st
March, 1908. Applications to fill the same will
be received by the undersigned up to the 31st
January, 1908.

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1908.

NOTICE.

AT A Special Meeting of the CANTON
RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY, LIMITED,
held at its Head Office, at Canton, on the 23rd
November, 1907, it was unanimously resolved
that the Company be forthwith wound up.

The Public is hereby notified that all Claims
against the Company must be sent in to the
offices of the Company, at Canton, or to the
undersigned on or before the 15th January,
1908, after which date no further claim will be
considered by the Company.

Dated this 30th December, 1907.
S. W. TSO,
No. 284, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong,
Solicitor for
THE CANTON RIVER BRIDGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

Striped & Checked

TATTERSALLS.

"CATHERINE APCAP,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo Impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the
15th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG, are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo Impeding the
discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored
at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID BASSON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents

Hongkong, 1st January, 1908.

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Consignees.

EX. "YARNA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo from London ex
s.s. Dordogne, and from Bordeaux ex s.s.
Ville de Bordeaux, in connection with above
Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables are being landed and
stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
TUESDAY, the 14th January, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 14th January, or they will not be re-
cognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 14th January, at 8 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET,
Agent.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1908.

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COMMERCIAL.

FRIGHT MARKET.

Master, Lambs & Kidde write under date
11th inst.

Frigate coastwise, since advices by Mail
of 26th ult., have not improved their position,
but the market is even more depressed, and in
order to secure business, lower rates than lately
quoted have been willingly accepted. There
remains, ready, tonnage on the market, including
handy-sized carriers, that no offers worth
considering are conceivable for. With the
Chinese New Year coming on and the
Northern ports closed to navigation, trade
is naturally slack at this time of the year;
just, at present, however, things are distinctly
bad, and there is no special demand to
compensate for the lack of inquiries in general,
as has often happened and has been a welcome
factor during the month of January in
some former years. The chances for a thorough
improvement would appear remote yet. They
depend, of course, mainly on how soon and to
what extent business from the Southern rice
ports will develop, and in respect prospects
are not as bright as could be wished.

With regard to Saigon, up to a short while ago
reports were unanimous in pronouncing the
coming crop an excellent one, but recent
abnormal rains have aroused some fear that
after the glut will yield considerably less than
anticipated. Now rice is already coming down
to Saigon from the interior in small quantities;
but it is too wet to be milled, and in all probability
the first shipments will not be under
way until middle of February.

Bangkok.—No official statistics are to hand
yet as to the estimate of the new crop, but private
rumours are current that the season promises
to turn out a fair average one.

Reference to the appended list of settlements
shows that again but few charters have been
concluded during the fortnight: Saigon to
Hongkong has a fixture at 8 cents only. For
Java, prompt loading, so cents has been paid.
In the latter direction considerably better rates
are quoted for second half February shipment,
not good enough though to meet owners' ideas
for dates so distant. To carry cattle from
Phraeang to Manila, a steamer has been
engaged on lumpsum basis. From ports Formosa
to ports Japan, rice and sugar, a charter has
been done at 15 cents per picul, charterers
paying stevedorage at both ends. A few coal
charters at low rates and a time engagement for
a short term (cattle trade) make up the balance
of the fortnight's business.

Sale Freights.—Nothing doing.

Sale Tonnage loading or to load:—None.

Sale Tonnage Disengaged:—None.

Departure of Sailors:—None.

"YOURS GRATEFULLY."

THAT IS HOW MR. SHAW OF MOULMEIN
SIGNS HIS LETTER GIVING

THANKS TO

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

THOUSANDS OF OTHER GRATEFUL PEOPLE
LIKE HIM HAVE BEEN SIMILARLY
CURED OF

SICK HEADACHES, SLEPNESS,
AND STOMACH TROUBLES.

Mr. P. Sharp of 36 Upper Main Road,
Moulmein, Burma, writes as follows: "I have
great pleasure in certifying the great improve-
ment I have made in my health since using
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I was for a long time subject to Sick
Headaches, Giddiness, and Loss of Sleep,
due to the sedentary habits occasioned by
my profession as a tutor, but being advised by
a friend who had himself derived great benefit
by these Pills—he had, in fact, been
restored to health and vigour by them—
I procured some Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills from the New Medical Hall here
in Moulmein, and I am glad to say I
am now quite well and entirely free
from my old complaints.

"What I find remarkable in these
Pills is their efficacy in expelling
foul secreted matter which have long lain—persistently annoy-
ing—the stomach, and which other pills,
potions, and draughts have failed to remove.

"They also act as a cordial to the spirits.

"On several occasions I have administered
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my children
when uncertain of their ailments—with very
satisfactory results."

This is through the blood that Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills act. They make the blood pure,
strong, and good, and in this way drive disease,
which is caused as a rule by weak impure
blood, out of the system. They are world-
famous as the great remedy for Liver Com-
plaint, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Paralysis,
Nervous Breakdown, Early Decay, Scrofula,
Eczema, and the after-effects of Fevers,
Dysentery and Chills. They are also the only
proven cure for Beri-Beri. To ladies between
the ages of 12 and 35, they have an especial
value.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are
just as good for children as for adults. They
have cured thousands of children suffering
from St. Vitus' Dance, Rickets, the Skin
Eruptions common to childhood. Weak,
sickly, and asthmatic children are made healthy
and strong by their use. Ordinarily at most
shops where medicines are sold throughout
the East, they can also be had direct from the
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Store, who
will send them by express to any part of
the world.

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Mr. P. Sharp of
Moulmein.

(from a photograph)

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Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE GREAT
POPULARITY
of

Watson's

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

HAS BEEN ATTAINED BY ITS

CONSISTENT EXCELLENCE
or
QUALITY.

IT IS A

PURE MALT WHISKY

or

GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1908.

[33]

BIRTH.

On December 29, 1907, at Hangchow, Chekiang, to Mr. and Mrs. CORNFORD, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On December 13, 1907, at Yokohama, Thomas, second son of H. W. B. Van Corback, of Shanghai, to ALICE, second daughter of G. G. Burton, of Vancouver.

On January 7, 1908, at Shanghai, FREDERICK GEORGE WILLIAM NEWBERRY, eldest son of W. S. H. Newberry, Esq., M.D., of Plymouth, England, to NORA ELIMA, youngest daughter of D. S. Julian, Esq., of Cambridge, England.

DEATH.

On January 7, 1908, at Shanghai, CHRISTIAN MOHR, aged 41 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1908.

THE SWORD-SWALLOWER'S
SWORD.

Some months ago when the crusade against individuals who happened to possess what are usually described as lethal weapons, without police sanction, was in full swing, we warned curio-hunters that Hongkong was no place for them if they wished to acquire Samaria swords or Malay kris or Chinese choppers. One unfortunate Japanese dealer in curios boldly displayed a really genuine example of the sort of thing which was treasured in the days of the shoguns, when a serf was as ready to commit hari-kari at the behest of his lord as he was to experiment on an enemy's solar plexus. The dangerous and deadly weapon attracted the eye of a zealous police officer and before the Japanese could collect his wife he found himself and his medieval moral persuader being marched off to interview the Magistrate. It was useless to plead ignorance of the law, or to suggest that wandering tourists, were great admirers and ready purchasers of these ancient and artistic souvenirs of the past, and the Japanese neglected to urge in extenuation that this peculiar trait of reputedly sane and discriminating people afforded employment for thousands of skilled workmen in Birmingham. The culprit had to admit possession of the sword, which was taken as evidence of his bloodthirstiness, and, if we remember aright, he was fined and the weapon was confiscated. What actually became of the relic left behind by some dead and gone warrior of the knightly days nobody has ever discovered, but it certainly knows its former place no more, and pestilent people, who come over the seas in order to add to their parlour curiosities, sniff and sneer when the Japanese can't display a sword for the absence of carnal trophies from their collections. Now, however, that Japanese had offered an

excuse for the possession of that humble instrument of summary vengeance the plea that he used it as the household poker, or the family toothpick, or a communal back-scratcher, prevenas a porridge-spoon all would have been well. The Magistrate would have apologised to the representative of our friend and ally for the inconvenience to which he had been put, the policeman would have been hauled over the coals for his woeeful want of discretion, a guard of honour would have been turned out in honour of the flabbergasted Japanese, and the multitude would have been ordered to shout, "Banzai!" under pain of instant committal to prison. It may be that there are some people, who will consider this description of what might have happened had the Japanese had any *nows* as an absurd exaggeration, and, truth to tell, they may not be far wrong. But anything is possible in these days when benign justice is meted out to smiling offenders of the law. Last week, a Chinese jugler or professor of legerdemain, who was also by way of being a sword-swallow, confronted one of the Magistrates to answer the charge of being in unlawful possession of a sword. It is only natural that a man who adopts a profession of that sort should have a sword with which to tickle his diaphragm; for in these enlightened and *blat* days an audience will pour scorn and contumely on a performer who thinks to hoodwink the public by doing the trick with a crochet-needle, a rolling-pin or a plumb-line. In fact there might be riot should the conjurer hint so plainly that his audience was composed of a pack of idiots and simpletons who didn't know a sword from a door-knob. The truth is that a sword-swallow to be a success at all must have a sword, or mesmerise the crowd into believing that he has a sword, otherwise he may look out for squalls. But, it may be asked, what about the law against the possession of swords, by curio-dealers, mountebanks and others who avoid the police regulations? Well, the law, it would appear, is elastic and mutable. You may not hang up a Javelin or display a dagger in a shop devoted to the sale of these things but if you desire to agitate your appendix or titillate your inner economy for the amusement of the vulgar and the hope of reward then you will be deemed to be doing a proper and laudable act, which may be performed not merely with impunity but actually under the aegis of the law itself. Should the sword slip down the wrong channel or meet an obstruction which did not formerly exist, or cause a calamity in the swallow's interior then, of course, we shall feel consoled and comforted by the knowledge that once again an old adage has come true and that there is no doubt "accidents will happen in the best regulated families." Yet, while we appreciate the complaisance of the Magistrate who would not rob a man of his tools and therefore reads into the Ordinance the meaning that a sword-swallow must be allowed his sword, even if the swallowing is involuntarily done by an uprooted spectator who may have unwillingly offended the artist in cold steel, we must confess to a lurking regret that the curio-dealer was treated so differently, although his sole offence was that of pandering to the idiosyncrasies of hobby-fidden tourists.

AN ELUSIVE SEARCH.

The reflections of Mr. Frank Browne, the Government Analyst of Hongkong, must occasionally be tinged by a shade of melancholy when he thinks of the days he has spent fruitlessly seeking for foreign mixtures in the samples of milk and malt liquors submitted for his inspection. From the 1st of January till the 31st of December last year Mr. Browne toiled and moiled in the hope of discovering that the milk had been watered and, the spirit doctored, but success refused to come. The milk was invariably over-burdened with natural fat, while the whisky and the gin, the beer and the brandy were one and all the genuine article. People in England might ask one another: What is whisky? but no doubt trouble our analyst, whose scientific researches are unrelied by a single discovery of fraud. It is all whisky that is labelled whisky that enters the Government Laboratory, and, we may presume, good whisky, for not a single one of the brands examined was found to be adulterated. What, then, can we say of the noble band of milk-sellers and publicans whose supreme and amazing rectitude is bound in no time to attract the attention of the world? In other places, half the size of Hongkong, those who trade in the bottle which bedecks the cradle or that which ornaments the bar, are popularly believed to spend the greater portion of their waking hours in elaborating schemes to defraud the infant of its natural sustenance and to provide thirsty mankind with a concoction which has all the characteristics of firewater but few of its elements. In Hongkong such villainy never was heard of and, as far as we can see, never will be. At the same time there are supercilious souls who state positively that in certain establishments in Hongkong the casual visitor who wishes to wash the dust out of his system will be

provided with something in the nature of a highball which would make a Red Indian see three separate sorts of vicious devils and enable him in the end to take a short cut to the happy hunting grounds. Where those establishments are, we have not the slightest idea, but if they are actually in Hongkong they are certainly outside the ken of the Government Analyst. Time and again it has been alleged that mercenary Chinese rogues have ingeniously abstracted the contents from the original bottles and replaced them with a native preparation calculated to supersede modern war weapons for quickness and despatch, but that also must be a figure of the imagination, for Mr. Browne has never come across such masqueraders. In 1907 he examined 53 samples of milk and alcoholic drinks, comprised of 29 samples of milk, 8 of whisky, 6 of beer, 4 of brandy, and 3 each of gin and port wine, and the number found adulterated was nil. Such a result is sufficient to depress the spirits of the most enthusiastic analyst, and when month after month he has to report that the water-supply of the Colony is also without reproach it would not be surprising to learn that he had fallen into a decline through sheer inattention. What would happen if one solitary sample of alleged alcohol was discovered to be medicated to suit the taste of the "connoisseur" it would be hazardous to predict. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Brown will continue to search for the elusive adulterant, in the knowledge that it he is doomed to disappointment he at any rate succeeds in maintaining the reputation of Hongkong for the purity, excellence and quality of its beverages.

REFUSING DUTY.

AN EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

At the Marine Court, this morning, Commander Basil R. H. Taylor (Harbour-master) presiding, Mr. W. Dix in-Hopkin, chief officer of the C.P.R. liner *Empress of India*, charged James Meechan, one of the seamen, with abstaining himself from the ship and from his duty without leave on the 10th instant; and with disobeying orders.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. Complainant stated that, at eight o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant, the boatswain reported to him that defendant wanted shore leave. Witness refused, because defendant had already had as much leave as witness considered necessary. An hour later the boatswain informed witness that defendant had refused to "turn to," and had left the ship in a sampan. Witness called the sampan alongside and a man was sent to get defendant aboard. He was in shore clothes. The police flag was then hoisted. When a police officer arrived on board defendant said he would "turn to" but a minute later he changed his mind and told the policeman that he would work no more.

Edward Walker, the master-at-arms, was then called.

Complainant—Was defendant present at his duty after eight o'clock on Saturday morning?

Witness—No.

Did you hear me order him to "turn to?"—I did.

Did he?—Yes, he did; but he did not remain at it for five minutes.

He then left the ship in a sampan?—Yes.

Proceeding, witness spoke to the sampan-biting called back, to defendant returning to the ship and again refusing to work.

Defendant—Didn't I "turn to" when I was ordered?

Witness—Yes, the first time.

Was I in shore clothes?—You were.

Did I you hear the chief officer call my name?—No.

Witnesses for the defence were then examined.

William Hutchison, lamp-trimmer, was the first called.

Defendant—Did you hear the chief officer call me name?—No.

When the police came aboard and told me to "turn to" didn't I do so?—Yes, you did.

And what did the boatswain call me then?

—He said you didn't have the "guts of a spring chicken." Then you called the police officer back and said you would work no more.

Complainant—How long have you been on board the ship?

Witness—Two months.

Have you ever seen me give a man in charge before?—Never.

You have seen frequent cases of drunkenness on board?—I have.

Do you consider yourself well treated on board?—I have no complaints to make.

I say—Clark, a B. B. was next called.

Defendant—Clark, will you tell the Court what you know of the matter?

Witness—On Friday morning defendant and I went to see the doctor. On the way we were ordered to work. We refused. We then dressed ourselves and went aboard a sampan. The police flag was then flying and we were stopped, and taken on board and ordered to "turn to." The boatswain also ordered us to work, saying that we had not the "spark of a soul."

His Worship—Did what did you do?

Witness—I "turned to."

Complainant—You went to see the doctor because you were suffering from the effects of liquor.

Witness—Yes.

Have you been well treated on board?—Yes.

Defendant said that it was no fault of his that no work was done. He asked permission to go ashore and was refused.

He was given leave by the chief officer the day before and the latter had no right in granting him leave that day.

On the day in question he wanted leave to see a friend on board the P. and O. steamer *Jelita*. Having been refused, witness got into shore clothes and left the ship, but was brought back. The reason he refused work was because the boatswain told him "he hadn't the 'guts of a spring chicken."

The complainant said he wanted to press the charge. Defendant had been given a half-holiday on Wednesday and a whole day on Thursday, and he asked the Court to look at the log-book to see the number of cases of insubordination of and Do. Cameron Highlanders from Hongkong. All communications to be addressed to Mr. O'Brien, American Ambassador, in Hongkong.

The Reverend H. C. Mackie, M.A., Presbyterian Chaplain, took over the duties of Presbyterian Chaplain from the 1st instant, and departure of and Do. Cameron Highlanders from Hongkong.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. O'Brien, American Ambassador, in Hongkong.

Kind regards to all friends.

NAME.	CLAS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.D.	CAPTAIN.
Narcissus	despatch-conv...	700	4	3,000	Commander E. La T. Leatham
Astern	cruiser, 1st class	4,163	10	7,000	Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee
Bedford	1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain E. E. Eskridge
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander E. G. W. Davidson
Rinton	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander W. L. Bamber
Cadmus	slaver	1,070	6	1,400	Commander B. L. Majendie
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	Commander C. D. S. Ralke
Clin	slaver	1,070	6	1,400	Captain Anders
Crescent	cruiser, 2nd class	3,400	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander A. L. Gresson
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	365	10	7,000	Captain Roland Nugent
Handy	cruiser, 2nd class	4,300	10	7,000	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander Dickens
Hawke	torpedo boat destroyer	3,600	—	5,000	Captain C. A. Fremantle
Anus	cruiser, 1st class	280	6	5,000	Captain C. F. Thurby
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	11	22,000	Lieut.-Commander S. H. Tennison
King Alfred	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Commander F. H. Walter
Kinaba	river gunboat	610	4	1,200	Captain J. A. Tuke
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan
Moanmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Lieut.-Commander R. S. Roy
Monkton	river gunboat	180	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddell
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	600	Lieut.-Commander C. C. Walcott
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	240	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Tickell
Robins	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander A. A. Dixons
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Bois, W. Strath
Snipe	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Commodore R. H. S. Stokel
Taku	receiving ship	4,000	6	800	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Godfrey
Tamar	river gun boat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander R. M. R. West
Teat	river gun boat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson
Thistle	river gun boat	355	6	6,000	Commander R. W. Glencoe
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	600	6	450	Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox
Waterwitch	anty-tying ship	350	6	5,000	Lieut.-Commander F. K. Knob
Whaling	torpedo boat destroyer	105	2	500	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Cotterell-Dormer
Wildgreen	river gun boat	150	2	500	Lieut.-Commander G. R. Livingstone
Woodcock	river gun boat	150	2	500	
Woodlark	river gun boat	150	2	500	

* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief.

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H.P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.
Achiron	armoured gunboat	1,731	8	1,600	Lieut. Faure
Adour	receiving-ship	4,330	20	5,000	Lieut. Du Merle
Alger	2nd class cruiser	506	—	400	Commander Fourrier
Alouette	torpedo-depot	180	6	1,150	Commander Kérhuel
Argut	river gunboat	4,811	16	5,700	Lieut. Audouard
Bruix	armoured cruiser	647	12	2,000	Captain Rochas
Décidée	1st class cruiser	8,123	26	14,500	Capt. Tracou
D'Endrèze	sub-marine	303	7	2,000	Lieut. Combet
Eustorg	destroyer	141	5	160	Lieut. Thierry
Fondre	river gunboat	1,512	10	800	Lieut. Guezel
Houari Rivière	sub-marine	508	6	100	Commander Ragot de la Touche
Lys	surveying-ship	1,512	7	7,000	Commander De la Roche Kandrapa
Manche	destroyer	130	5	100	Lieut. Du Maingreille
Montague	river gunboat	130	5	100	Lieut. Hubert
Oly	river gunboat	130	5	100	Commander Mortenol
Pelio	sub-marine	130	5	7,000	Capt. Morris
Pérou	destroyer	303	7	6,500	Capt. Passeval de Silans
Pistole	sub-marines	9,350	50	1,600	Lieut. Serjot
Redoutable	battleship, reserve	1,721	8	1,600	
Redoutable	armoured gunboat	1,721	8	1,600	
Styx	steam-launch	—	—	—	
Taklang	torpedo-depot	—	—	—	
Vaucluse	torpedo-depot	183	6	1,150	Lieut. Devastenne
Vigilante	river gunboat	—	—	—	

* Flying Flag of Rear-Admiral Perrin, Commander-in-Chief.

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H.P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.
Vidre	Gunboat	475	—	—	Reserve
Lio	Gunboat	500	—	—	
Corme	Gunboat	473	—	—	
Balonette	Gunboat	170	—	—	
Bouclier	Gunboat	140	—	—	
Coronade	Gunboat	140	—	—	
Cimier	Gunboat	141	—	—	
Etoile	Gunboat	200	—	—	
Jacques	Gunboat	—	—	—	

* Flying Flag of Rear-Admiral de Marlier.

Commanding the naval defence of Indo-China.

15th December—Dardanus, Verona, 20th December—Acara, Tonkin, Jan, Niangchow, 21st December—Bengal, Pieg, Suu, Prins Heinrich, 22nd December—Taklang, 23rd December—Taklang, 24th December—Bengal, 25th December—Taklang, 26th December—Taklang, 27th December—Taklang, 28th December—Taklang, 29th December—Taklang, 30th December—Taklang, 31st December—Taklang, 32nd December—Taklang, 33rd December—Taklang, 34th December—Taklang, 35th December—Taklang, 36th December—Taklang, 37th December—Taklang, 38th December—Taklang, 39th December—Taklang, 40th December—Taklang, 41st December—Taklang, 42nd December—Taklang, 43rd December—Taklang, 44th December—Taklang, 45th December—Taklang, 46th December—Taklang, 47th December—Taklang, 48th December—Taklang, 49th December—Taklang, 50th December—Taklang, 51st December—Taklang, 52nd December—Taklang, 53rd December—Taklang, 54th December—Taklang, 55th December—Taklang, 56th December—Taklang, 57th December—Taklang, 58th December—Taklang, 59th December—Taklang, 60th December—Taklang, 61st December—Taklang, 62nd December—Taklang, 63rd December—Taklang, 64th December—Taklang, 65th December—Taklang, 66th December—Taklang, 67th December—Taklang, 68th December—Taklang, 69th December—Taklang, 70th December—Taklang, 71st December—Taklang, 72nd December—Taklang, 73rd December—Taklang, 74th December—Taklang, 75th December—Taklang, 76th December—Taklang, 77th December—Taklang, 78th December—Taklang, 79th December—Taklang, 80th December—Taklang, 81st December—Taklang, 82nd December—Taklang, 83rd December—Taklang, 84th December—Taklang, 85th December—Taklang, 86th December—Taklang, 87th December—Taklang, 88th December—Taklang, 89th December—Taklang, 90th December—Taklang, 91st December—Taklang, 92nd December—Taklang, 93rd December—Taklang, 94th December—Taklang, 95th December—Taklang, 96th December—Taklang, 97th December—Taklang, 98th December—Taklang, 99th December—Taklang, 100th December—Taklang, 101st December—Taklang, 102nd December—Taklang, 103rd December—Taklang, 104th December—Taklang, 105th December—Taklang, 106th December—Taklang, 107th December—Taklang, 108th December—Taklang, 109th December—Taklang, 110th December—Taklang, 111th December—Taklang, 112th December—Taklang, 113th December—Taklang, 114th December—Taklang, 115th December—Taklang, 116th December—Taklang, 117th December—Taklang, 118th December—Taklang, 119th December—Taklang, 120th December—Taklang, 121st December—Taklang, 122nd December—Taklang, 123rd December—Taklang, 124th December—Taklang, 125th December—Taklang, 126th December—Taklang, 127th December—Taklang, 128th December—Taklang, 129th December—Taklang, 130th December—Taklang, 131st December—Taklang, 132nd December—Taklang, 133rd December—Taklang, 134th December—Taklang, 135th December—Taklang, 136th December—Taklang, 137th December—Taklang, 138th December—Taklang, 139th December—Taklang, 140th December—Taklang, 141st December—Taklang, 142nd December—Taklang, 143rd December—Taklang, 144th December—Taklang, 145th December—Taklang, 146th December—Taklang, 147th December—Taklang, 148th December—Taklang, 149th December—Taklang, 150th December—Taklang, 151st December—Taklang, 152nd December—Taklang, 153rd December—Taklang, 154th December—

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later sales not given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT VALUE BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE				
BANKS:								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Do. (new)	50,000 40,000	\$125 \$125	\$125 \$125	£1,000,000 £1,500,000 \$250,000	£1,707,157	£1,15/- for 4-yr. period ending 30.6.07 @ ex- 2/3 5/16 = 5.6.08	5%	\$722 \$715 sales new issue London £8s
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	57	48	£12,735	£12,735	5s (London 5/8) for 1903	...	5s
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	6,000	\$250	\$50	£1,100,058 £1,100,058 \$100,000	£1,100,058 £1,100,058 \$100,000	None	8 1/2%	\$245
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1,100,000 £1,100,000 \$100,000	£1,100,000 £1,100,000 \$100,000	£1a 204 1/4	6 1/2%	£1a 87 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1a 460 4/40	5 1/2%	£1a 47 1/2
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited Do. (new)	8,000 4,000	£100 \$100	£100 \$50	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1a 500 £1a 500	...	£1a 510 \$135 sales
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1a 204 1/4	8 1/2%	105 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	£1,100,000 £1,100,000 \$100,000	£1,100,000 £1,100,000 \$100,000	£1a 435 2/3	12 1/2%	550 buyers
SHIPPING:								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£25	£7,000 £6,618	£7,000 £6,618	£362 9/80	6 1/2%	£15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	£5,000 £4,988	£5,000 £4,988	Nil.	10 1/2%	£40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	£15	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1,000,000 £1,000,000 \$100,000	£1a 127 1/2	6 1/2%	£29
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£60,000 £57,000	£60,000 £57,000	£1a 694	5 1/2%	£41 £29
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1a 50	£1a 50	£1a 54,372 £100,000	£1a 54,372 £100,000	£1a 13,327	12 1/2%	£1a 44 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£1,871 £65,000	£1,871 £65,000	£1a 172,370	11 1/2%	£1a 50 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£132,957 £18,980	£132,957 £18,980	£1a 137	4 1/2%	£24 buyers £12 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	£1a 50	£1a 50	£1a 62,000 £1a 81,200 £1a 30,000	£1a 62,000 £1a 81,200 £1a 30,000	£1a 18,730	12 1/2%	£1a 47 sellers
REFINERIES:								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	£100	£100	£450,000	£450,000	10,218	7 1/2%	510 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	£500	£500	none	none	11 for 1907	...	510
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£1a 50	£1a 50	£1a 100,000	£1a 100,000	£1a 8,935	5 1/2%	£1a 80
MINING:								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£1,150,000 £84,393	£1,150,000 £84,393	£1a 156	7 1/2%	£1a 15 1/2 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£1,150,000 £1,150,000	£1,150,000 £1,150,000	£1a 11,358	...	581
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS:								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	15,000	£25	£25	£14,124	£14,124	£1a 335	11 1/2%	515
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Do. (new)	20,000	£50	£50	£15,000 £13,152 £30,000	£15,000 £13,152 £30,000	£1a 3,047	6 1/2%	£55 old £53 new
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	£50	£50	£100,000 £50,000	£100,000 £50,000	£1a 1,100,000	8 1/2%	596
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	£1a 100	£1a 100	£1a 487,210 £1a 100,000	£1a 487,210 £1a 100,000	£1a 10,439	4 1/2%	£1a 76 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	£1a 100	£1a 100	£1a 100,000 £1a 75,000	£1a 100,000 £1a 75,000	£1a 23,117	8 1/2%	£1a 25 1/2 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS:								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	£1a 100	£1a 100	£1a 15,000 £1a 10,000	£1a 15,000 £1a 10,000	£1a 3,388	6 1/2%	£1a 105
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£25	£25	£15,000 £15,000	£15,000 £15,000	£1a 5,068	5 1/2%	£20 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,225	£15	£15	£15,000 £15,000	£15,000 £15,000	£1a 19,178	13 1/2%	£14 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	£10,000 £10,000	£10,000 £10,000	£1a 10,975	7 1/2%	£104 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	£10,000 £10,000	£10,000 £10,000	£1a 25,000	7 1/2%	£95 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£10,000 £10,000	£10,000 £10,000	£1a 1,567	7 1/2%	£104 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	£50	£50	none	none	£1a 1,089	7 1/2%	£35 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	£1a 50	£1a 50	£1a 860,493 £1a 170,000	£1a 860,493 £1a 170,000	£1a 61,778	7 1/2%	£1a 105 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	none	none	£1a 3,129	6 1/2%	£50 sales
COTTON MILLS:								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	£1a 50	£1a 50	£1a 150,000 £1a 23,276	£1a 150,000 £1a 23,276	£1a 8,807	4 1/2%	£1a 57 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	5,000	£10	£10	none	none	£1a 14,260	5 1/2%	£10
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	£1a 75	£1a 75	£1a 150,000	£1a 150,000	£1a 85,519	...	£1a 51 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	£1a 100	£1a 100	none	none	£1a 31,460	...	£1a 65 sellers
Soy Chie Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	£1a 50	£1a 50	£1a 28,357	£1a 28,357	£1a 50,063	...	£1a 270 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS:								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,200 £1,200	£1,200 £1,200	£1a 648	9 1/2%	571
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	£10	£10	£1,000 £1,000	£1,000 £1,000	£1a 1653	...	510 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	4,000	£12	£12	none	none	Nil.	...	£104 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	£10,000 £10,000	£10,000 £10,000	£1a 889	...	£104 buyers
Do. (new)	50,000	£12	£12	none	none	£1a 25,000	...	£95 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	£10	£10	£10,000 £10,000	£10,000 £10,000	£1a 855	...	£104 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£75	£75	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£1a 2,974	8 1/2%	591
Great Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£1,000,000 £1,000,000	£1a 10,804	8 1/2%	511 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	£186,000	£186,000	£1a 1,002	11 1/2%	£1a 104 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	none	none	£1a 2,953	6 1/2%	£1a 104 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	£105,000 £105,000	£105,000 £105,000	£1a 34,361	6 1/2%	£240
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	£105,000 £105,000	£105,000 £105,000	£1a 34,312	6 1/2%	£240
Matschappij tot Mijns, Bosch en Landbouw exploitation in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£1a 100	£1a 100	£1a 547,500 £1a 27,631	£1a 547,500 £1a 27,631	£1a 10,374	9 1/2%	£1a 36 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	none</td				